

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : VIII

DATE : 14.06.2021 to 29.06.2021

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	CHAPTER 9: Percentage. Ex- 9(A). CHAPTER 7: Factorization. Ex- 7(A), 7(B), 7(C).
SCIENCE	Chapter: Force and Pressure Friction <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the chapter and underline important words and write it in your notebook.2. Write key terms in notebook at the end of the chapter.3. Write exercise questions and answers given at the end of the chapter in your notebook.4. Fill in the blanks and MCQs type questions should be answered in textbook only. Chapter: Force and Pressure A. Very short answers 1. What is force? Ans. A push or a pull on an object is called force. 2. What happens when two forces act in opposite direction? Ans. When two forces act in opposite direction then forces will cancel resulting in no net force. 3. Name some non-contact forces. Ans. 1. Gravitational force 2. Electrostatic force. 4. A large amount of atmospheric pressure acts on us, but we do not experience its effect. Why? Ans. Effect of atmospheric pressure is cancelled by the pressure exerted by the fluids in our body. 5. Why does a ball moving on ground eventually come to rest? Ans. A ball moving on ground eventually comes to rest because of friction force. B. Short answer type question 1. Why school bags have broad shoulder straps? Ans. School bags have broad shoulder straps to reduce the pressure on the shoulders. 2. How does an applied force change the speed of an object? Ans. When the force is applied in the direction of motion it increases the speed of an object. When the force is applied in the opposite direction of the motion then it decreases the speed of an object. 3. What do you understand by the state of motion? Ans. The state of motion of an object is described by its speed and direction of motion. 4. Why do pulses take more time to cook at higher altitudes? Ans. Pulses take more time to cook at higher altitudes because atmospheric pressure decreases at higher altitude and boiling point of water also decreases. C. Long answer type questions 1. Illustrate with example what changes are caused by force? Ans. Changes caused by force:

1. It can speed up a moving object. Eg. Pushing a tricycle from back increases its speed.
2. Decreasing the speed of a moving object. Eg. Applying brakes in a moving vehicle
3. It can stop a moving object.
Eg. When goalkeeper saves a goal.
4. It can change the direction of a moving object.
Eg. When Virat Kohli hits six.
5. It can move a stationary object.
Eg. When a boy kicks a ball.

6. It can change the shape of an object.
Eg. When we stretch a rubber band.

2. What is muscular force? Why is it called a contact force?

Ans. The force that results because of the action of muscles is called muscular force. It is called a contact force because there is contact between the surfaces.

3. Describe an activity to show liquid exerts equal pressure at same depth.

Ans. Take a long can, drill a few equal sized holes all around it at the same level. Fill the can with water and observe.

Observation: The water running out of all these holes fall at the same distance from the wall of the can.

Conclusion: This shows that the pressure of the liquid is same in all the direction at the same depth.

4. Give reason for the following

a) Camel can walk easily on sand.

Ans. Camel can walk easily on sand because it has broad and padded feet. The broad feet helps to distribute the pressure on a larger area and prevent its feet from sinking in the sand.

b) Our head does not crush despite it carries the weight of 1000 kg air.

Ans. It is because the pressure of the air is cancelled by the pressure exerted by the fluids in our body on the walls of body.

D. Choose the correct answer.

1. A force applied on an object can change its

Ans. D (all of the above)

2. When two forces are applied on an object in opposite direction that affect force is their

Ans. C. (difference)

3. The force existing between two celestial bodies is

Ans. B. (gravitational force)

4. The physical quantity described by force per unit area is

Ans. C. (pressure)

5. Mountaineers carry oxygen cylinder with them due to

Ans. D (low atmospheric pressure)

E. Fill in the blanks

1. A force arises due to an interaction between two objects.

2. Magnetic force is an example of non-contact force.

3. Hitting a ball with a bat is an example of contact force.

4. Pressure in a liquid increases with depth.

5. Atmospheric pressure decreases with height above sea level.

F. State True or False

1. For a force to come into play the two objects do not need to interact. (True)

2. Friction is a non-contact force. (False)

Ans. Friction is a contact force.

3. Atmospheric pressure is maximum at sea level. (True)

4. Air exerts pressure on the wall of container in which it is kept. (True)

5. Muscular force also acts inside our body. (True)

G. HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS

1. Why do mountaineers suffer from nose bleeding at high altitude?

Ans. Mountaineers suffer from nose bleeding at higher altitudes because of low atmospheric pressure there. The fluid pressure in a body tends to break the blood vessels because of high pressure in them.

2. Why do porters wear a rounded piece of cloth on their head while carrying the load?

Ans. Porters wear a round piece of cloth on their head while carrying the load to increase the area of contact of the load with their head, so pressure on the head is reduced and they find it easy to carry the load.

Chapter 12: Friction

A. Very short answers

1. What is the cause of friction between two surfaces in contact?

Ans. The friction between two surfaces is mainly caused either due to interlocking of surfaces or due to force of adhesion between the two surfaces.

2. Why is the driving on an Icy road dangerous?

Ans. It is because an icy road is slippery which offers very small amount of friction to the wheels, So driving on an icy road is dangerous.

3. Why is machine oil poured on the moving parts of a machine?

Ans. Machine oil is poured on the moving parts of a machine to reduce friction between them.

4. Why do we generally sprinkle a little talcum powder on the carrom board?

Ans. It is because a small quantity of talcum powder on the wooden surface reduces friction.

5. What is fluid?

Ans. Gases in liquids are considered as fluids. A fluid is a substance that can flow and take the shape of its container. Fluids also exert friction.

B. Short answer type question

1. A ball rolling on the ground stops after sometime. Why? Name the force responsible for it.

Ans. The ball stops because the surface of the ground offers friction to the surface of ball in motion. Friction acts in the opposite direction of motion of ball so it stops after covering a small distance.

2. Can we walk on a frictionless floor.

Ans. No, we cannot walk on a frictionless floor because by taking a step forward we apply a backward force against the floor when we walk. Thus friction is required for walking when we walk on floor.

3. Give reason for the following:

1. Tyres are treaded.

Ans. Tyres are treaded to increase friction. Vehicle with treads on tyre offer more friction which gives better grip on roads.

2. Luggage trolley has wheels.

Ans. Since luggage has to move here and there, so wheels are provided in luggage trolley to convert the sliding friction into rolling friction

3. Aeroplanes have streamlined body.

Ans. Aeroplanes have streamlined body to reduce the fluid friction offered by air.

C. Long answer type questions

1. Give two examples showing that friction is necessary in everyday life.

Ans. Examples :

1. We are able to write on paper because of friction between the pen and the paper.

2. Tyres of cycle, trucks etc are treaded for safe driving. It increases the friction between the road and the tyres and provides better grip.

2. Give two examples showing the harmful effects of friction.

Ans. Examples :

1. When a machine is operated heat is generated and that lead to loss of energy .
2. Friction opposes the motion of a vehicle or object, which causes wear and tear of machine.

3. Mention two simple methods for reducing friction.

Ans. 1. By polishing the surface- polishing removes hills and valleys from the surface. Polishing of surface reduces friction.

2. By sprinkling a soft slippery fine powder on the surface. A small quantity of talcum powder on wooden surface or floor reduces friction.

4. Describe various types of friction?

Ans. Static friction- the force required to overcome friction at the instant an object starts moving from rest, is a measure of static friction. Static friction comes into play a when a stationary object is moved.

2. Sliding friction -the force of friction between the two surfaces in contact when one of them just slides over the other it is called sliding friction.

3. Rolling friction - The force of friction between the two surfaces in contact when one of them is rolling on the other is called rolling friction.

D. Choose the correct answer.

1. Contact force that opposes the relative motion between two surfaces in contact is

Ans. (B) frictional force

2. Lubricants are used to

Ans. (a)decrease friction

3. Force of friction and weight of a body are

Ans (a) directly proportional for the force required to overcome friction at the stationary state is called

Ans. (a) Static friction

5. The friction offered by fluids is called

Ans. (a) drag

E. State True or False

1. Smooth surface offers more friction. (false)

Ans. Smoother surface offers less friction .

2. Lesser is the weight of moving body more will be the friction produced. (false)

Ans. Lesser is the weight of the moving body lesser will be the friction produced.

3. Static friction is more than sliding friction (true)

4.It is easy to walk on smooth surface due to friction . (false)

Ans. It is difficult to walk on smooth surface due to less friction .

5. fluid friction can be minimised by giving suitable shape to the body moving in fluids . (true)

F. Fill in the blanks

1. A rough surface offers more friction.

2. Grooves on shoes increases friction between the sole and ground.

3. Grease is used as a lubricant in sewing machine.

4. Rolling friction is less than sliding friction.

5. Friction causes loss of energy in machines.

G. High order thinking skills

1. Why most forms of land transportation use wheels?

Ans. Most land transportation use wheels to convert sliding friction into rolling friction to make movement easier.

2. During rainy season sand is spread on wet slippery roads or when it snows. Why?

Ans. During rainy season water fills the gaps on the road and makes it slippery hence sand is spread on wet slippery roads to increase friction for better grip.

पाठ- अपठित गद्यांश

आवश्यक निर्देश –

प्रत्येक पृष्ठ में मार्जिन खींचें एवं पाठ के आरंभ में पाठ का नाम रेखांकित कर दिनांक सहित लिखें।

अपठित गद्यांश

सत्संग से लौकिक और पारलौकिक दोनों प्रकार के सुख प्राप्त होते हैं। यदि कोई मनुष्य इस जीवन में दुखी रहता है तो कम से कम कुछ समय के लिए श्रेष्ठ पुरुषों की संगति में वह अपने सांसारिक दुखों का विस्मरण कर देता है। महापुरुषों के उपदेश सदैव सुख शांति प्रदान करते हैं। दुख के समय मनुष्य जिनका स्मरण करके धीरज प्राप्त करता है। सत्संग में लीन रहने वाले मनुष्य को दुखों का भय नहीं रहता है। वह अपने दिल समझता है, जिससे दुखों का कोई कारण ही शेष नहीं रह जाता। सत्संग के प्रभाव से धैर्य लाभ होता है। जिससे मन में क्षमा की शक्ति स्वयं ही आ जाती है। क्षमा सभी प्रकार के दुर्गुणों का विनाश कर देती है और मन को शांति व संतोष प्रदान करती है। इसी प्रकार के अन्य अनेक लाभ सत्संग द्वारा प्राप्त होते हैं। संगति का प्रभाव मन पर अनिवार्य रूप से पड़ता है। अतः सत्संग में रहने वाला मनुष्य सदाचारी होता है। हमें भी सदस्य सज्जन पुरुषों की संगति करनी चाहिए और दुर्जन मनुष्य से दूर रहना चाहिए। दुर्जनों के संग रहकर उत्कृष्ट गुणों वाला मनुष्य भी विनाश की ओर चला जाता है।

उपर्युक्त अपठित गद्यांश के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए –

1. सत्संग से लौकिक और पारलौकिक सुख किस प्रकार प्राप्त होते हैं?
2. सत्संग से मन को क्या लाभ प्राप्त होता है?
3. दुर्जन व्यक्तियों से दूर रहने की सलाह क्यों दी गई है?
4. अपठित गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक दीजिए।

विषय – हिन्दी साहित्य

पाठ- 11. सूखे सुमन से

ड.प्रश्न – कवयित्री सूखे सुमन को किन शब्दों में संत्वाना देती है ?

उत्तर – कवयित्री फूल से दुखी न होने को कहती है। वह संत्वाना देते हुए कहती है कि संसार बड़ा स्वार्थी है। इस संसार ने कभी किसी को सुख नहीं दिया। स्वार्थ सिद्ध हो जाने के बाद यह किसी को नहीं पूछता, फिर भला तुझे क्यों पूछेगा ?

च. कवयित्री फूल के माध्यम से संसार और जीवन के किस कटु सत्य का उद्घाटन करती है ?

उत्तर - कवयित्री फूल के माध्यम से संसार इस कटु सत्य का उद्घाटन करती है कि इस संसार को भगवान ने ही स्वार्थी बनाया है। यहाँ लोग तभी तक आपकी कद्र करते हैं जब तक आपसे उनका स्वार्थ सिद्ध होता है। उपयोगितावादी इस संसार में जैसे ही उपयोगिता खत्म वैसे ही उसे भुला दिया जाता है।

'सूखे सुमन से' कविता का सार अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।

सार - महादेवी वर्मा को आधुनिक जगत की मीरा भी कहा जाता है। हिंदी में गद्य एवं पद्य दोनों ही विधाओं पर समानाधिकार रखने वाली इस प्रतिभा का अवतरण सन १९०७ में उत्तरप्रदेश के फरुखाबाद में हुआ था। उनकी ये कविता सूखे सुमन से अत्यंत मार्मिक कविता है। उन्होंने अपनी कविता में मानव जीवन की क्षण भंगुरता को अत्यधिक मार्मिक ढंग से दर्शाया है।

अपनी इस कविता सूखे सुमन से में वो पुष्प से कहती है कि सूखे सुमन अपने बाल्य काल में तुम कली के रूप में थे। उस समय हँसते खिलखिलाते हुए तुम पवन के प्रभाव से खिल गए। जब शुरुवात में पुष्प खिला तो उस पर बहुत सारे भँवरे आकर मधु के लिए मंडराने लगे। जब पुष्प खिलता है उस समय उसपर चन्द्रमा, पवन और माली का स्नेह उमड़ कर आने लगता है। कोई उसको हंसाता है, कोई उसको देखकर आनंदित होता है, कोई लोरियां गाकर सुलाता है।

महादेवी वर्मा पुष्प से पूछती है कि जब तू उद्यान में अठखेलियाँ कर रहा था, तब क्या तूने इस सोचा था कि तेरा अंत होगा ? इस समय जब तू मुरझाया हुआ पड़ा है उद्यान में, अब कोई भ्रमर क्यों पास नहीं आता है तेरे ? और वो पवन जिसने तुझे आनंद दिया था उसी ने आज तुझे गिरा दिया है। आज जब तू मुरझाया हुआ धरती पर पड़ा हुआ

HINDI

है। कोई तेरे लिए रोने वाला नहीं है।

आगे बहुत ही गंभीर होकर कवयित्री पुष्प को हौसला प्रदान करते हुए कहती है, पुष्प व्यथित मत हो। क्योंकि तेरी ही नहीं इस स्वार्थमय संसार में सभी की यही गति होती है। संसार स्वार्थ के ऊपर ही चलता है। जब तूने अपनी सारी खुशबू और सुंदरता जगत पर वार दी, फिर भी संसार ने तेरी इस दशा पर दुःख ना किया तो फिर हम जैसे निसार मनुष्य के हश्च पर कौन आंसू बहाने वाला है ?

कवयित्री ने यहाँ पर पुष्प के जीवन का वर्णन करते हुए कलात्मक रूप से मनुष्य जीवन की निःसारता और संसार के स्वार्थमय होने का सटीक वर्णन किया है। कवयित्री कहती है कि मनुष्य को ये समझना चाहिए कि जीवन क्षणभंगुर है व उसी अनुसार संसार में आचरण करना चाहिए।

निम्नलिखित काव्यांश की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए –

कर दिया मधु और सौरभ
दान सारा एक दिन,
किन्तु रोता कौन है
तेरे लिए दानी सुमन ?
मत व्यथित हो फूल !
किसकी सुख दिया संसार ने ?
स्वार्थमय सबको बनाया
है यहाँ करतार ने !

प्रसंग – प्रस्तुत पंक्तियाँ हमारी हिंदी पाठ्य पुस्तक सारांश भाग- 8 के अंतर्गत महादेवी वर्मा द्वारा रचित कविता ‘सूखे सुमन से’ ली गई है। प्रस्तुत पंक्तियाँ द्वारा कवयित्री ने फूल के सर्वस्य त्याग एवं दुनिया के स्वार्थपूर्ण व्यवहार का वर्णन किया है।

व्याख्या – कवयित्री सूखे पुष्प को संबोधित करते हुए कहती है कि तूने एक ही दिन में अपनी सुगंध और शहद को दूसरो के लिए दान कर दिया। पर हे दानी सुमन, बता तेरे लिए इस संसार में कौन रो रहा है ? अर्थात् कोई नहीं। हे फूल ! तू दुखी मत हो। यह संसार है ही ऐसा। इस संसार ने किसी को भी सुख नहीं दिया। यहाँ इश्वर ने सभी को स्वार्थी बनाया है। जब तक उनका स्वार्थ सिद्ध होता है तब तक लोग किसी के साथ रहते हैं। स्वार्थ सिद्ध न हो पाने की स्थिति में उसे भुला देते है।

निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए –

खिल गया जब पूर्ण तू
मंजुल, सुकोमल पुष्पवर, बन
लुब्ध मधु के हेतु डराने
लगे आने भ्रमर !
स्निग्ध किरणे चंद्र की -
तुझको हंसाती थीं सदा, मँडराने
रात तुझ पर वारती थी
मोतियों की संपदा।

1. कली ने खिलकर क्या रूप ले लिया ?
उत्तर - कली ने खिलकर पूर्ण खिले फूल का रूप ले लिया।
2. फूल पर कौन, क्यों मँडराने लगे ?
उत्तर - फूल पर भौरें मँडराने लगे ताकि वे मधु पी सके।
3. रात्रि के समय क्या हुआ ?
उत्तर - रात्रि के समय ओस - कण मोतियों के रूप में फूल पर गिरने लगे।
4. मोतियों की संपदा किसे और क्यों कहा गया है ?
उत्तर - ओस - कणों को मोतियों की संपदा कहा गया है क्योंकि वे भी मोतियों के सामान चमकते हैं।

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

NOTICE WRITING

A **notice** is a formal means of communication that involves a public announcement made about an activity scheduled in the future. It is brief and crisp; directed straight to be the target audience.

Tips for writing an effective notice

- Name of the organization/Institution/School
- The word NOTICE (in the second line and in the center)
- Date of issuing the notice
- A suitable Caption / Headline/ Title
- Purpose of writing the notice
- Details of schedule (date, time, venue, duration)

Signature, name, and designation of the person issuing the notice.

Format of Notice Writing

ISSUING AUTHORITY (Capital Letters) NOTICE

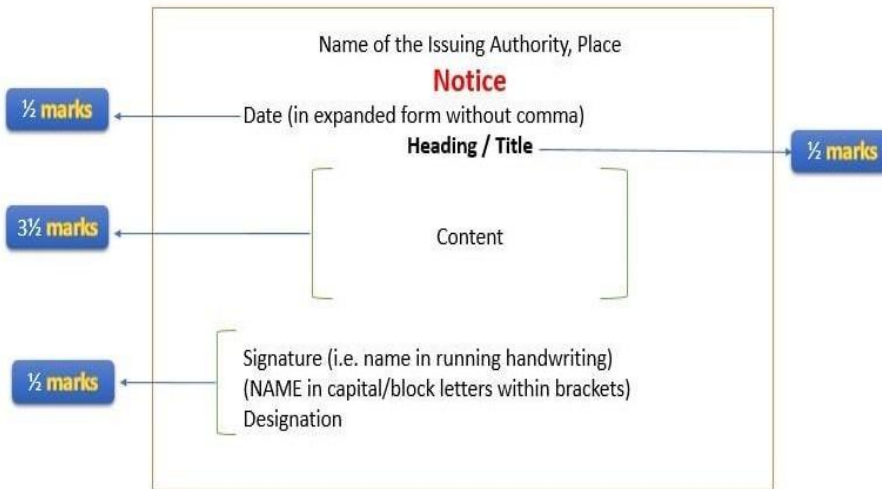
Date of Issue

1. Caption/Headline/ Title
2. Purpose/ Event for whom the notice is written
3. Date, Time, Venue of the event
4. Who, to contact

Name /Signature

Designation of the person who has issued the notice.

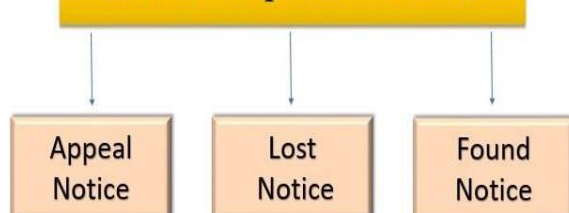
ENGLISH



Types, Topics and Different Purposes of a Notice Writing

- Appeal Notice
- Lost Notice
- Found Notice

Different Purposes of a Notice



Appeal Notice

Such involves the announcement of an event and clearly provides the details regarding the name of the **event, organizer, occasion, date, time, place, activities, contact address**, etc.

Lost Notice

Such a notice informs about a lost item with details of the article including the date **when it was lost, identification marks (if any), whom to contact, when and where**.

Found Notice

Such a notice informs about an article found and provides details such as the **place where it was found, the purpose of the notice** (for identification and claim the article), **whom to contact, when and where** Complete details about the found articles are not given otherwise everyone will come to claim the article.

SAMPLE QUESTION:

You are the Head Girl/Head Boy of St .Gregorious School, Dehradun. Draft a notice, informing the students of classes VIII to X about a workshop on 'table manners and etiquettes' to be held in the school premises. Give all the necessary details.

Answer:

ST.GREGORIOUS SCHOOL DEHRADUN

NOTICE

20 May 20XX

Workshop on Table Manners

This is to inform all the students of classes VIII to X about a workshop on 'Table Manners and Etiquettes', that will be held in the school auditorium on 25th May, 20XX (Wednesday) at 8:00am. It is mandatory for all the students to attend the workshop. For any type of query please contact the undersigned.

(Sign)

XXX (Your Name)(Head
Girl/Boy)

QUESTION TO BE SOLVED:

Your school is organizing a carnival. **Write a notice inviting students to donate their old pieces of clothing, books, and other articles to be sold in the carnival.** Sign yourself as a member of the social club of your school.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

The Ballad of Longwood Glen By Vladimir Nabokov

About the poet –Vladimir Nabokov (1899-1977) was a Russian American novelist poet and translator .His first nine novels were in Russian language. He produced Masterpieces such as Pale Fire and several short stories. He is now regarded as the finest writer of the 20th century.

Style of the poem:-

It is a ballad which means a story written in the form of a poem. This poem has couplets to describe the entire incident in the poem.

Summary:

It was a Sunday morning and at half past ten two cars entered the glen, crossing the creek. In the first was Mr. Art Longwood, a local florist with his children and wife who had left him and remarried and now she is Mrs. Deforest. The other car that followed was seen by a stranger in which Art's father, stepfather and father in law were there. These three old men walked off to the cave through the weeds and Art slowly drove his car. As the bright clouds were afar so it was a fine morning when children jumped off the car with the comics. Art was silent and he was watching a bug climb a stalk and then

flew away. He took the ball, tossed it high but it struck in the tree. All the children waited for the ball to drop but it did not.

Art thought that in his prime (youth) he was timid and therefore was never able to climb a tree. All of a sudden he started to climb and his elbow and knee could be seen as a jigsaw puzzle of blue and green amongst the branches of the tree. Art kept on climbing the tree, the leaves were happy to pronounce the opposing wind about the success of Art Longwood. On reaching the top of the tree Art would exclaim that he is now the terrors of the garden. He could see the torrents of lights flashing by the sun. He was now able to access ether (air beyond the clouds) and he expressed joyfully that the flight (climbing) was easy. His family circled around the tree, throughout the day and then Pauline screamed with joy that his father had finally climbed the tree.

Theme

We should always be courageous to overcome fear in our life.

Synonyms :

1. stare—glare , gaze
2. timid—fearful , afraid

Antonyms:

1. timid x bold
2. bright x dull

Make sentences:

1. timid
2. florist

Reference to Context

- I. 'That Sunday morning, at half past ten,.....Children and comics emerged from the car.'
 1. How many cars were there? Who were there in the car?
Ans- There were two cars. In the first car were Art Longwood, his children and his wife. In the second car were Art's father, stepfather and father-in-law.
 2. Who was Art Longwood? Was he an impatient man?
Ans- Art Longwood was a local florist. He was not an impatient man as he could stare at things all throughout the day.
 3. Who emerged from the car?
Ans- The children with comics in their hands emerged from the car.
- II. 'Silent Art, who could stare at a thing all day.....Pauline concluded, "Dad climbed away."'
 1. Name the poem and the poet.
Ans- The name of the poem is The Ballad of Longwood Glen. It is written by Vladimir Nabokov.
 2. What did Art do with the ball?
Ans- Art took the ball, tossed it high and it struck in a tree.
 3. What kind of man Art in his youth? How do you know this?
Ans- Art was a timid man in his youth as he could never be able to climb the trees.
 4. Who is referred to as a 'Jig saw puzzle' in the poem? Why?
Ans- Art is referred to as a Jig saw puzzle of blue and green in the poem because now and then his elbow and knee could be seen as he was clambering the tree.

Value Based Question

What moral do we learn from this poem?

Ans- From the poem we learn that we should always be courageous to face any kind of fear in our life.

CIVICS

Topic – Understanding Secularism and Fundamental Rights

- Read the Chapter carefully ‘Understanding Secularism and Fundamental Rights’
- Read it paragraph wise
- Read it again and again to understand the chapter well
- Read through page numbers (151 & 152)
 1. Explain how religion plays an important role in human life. (Pg 151)
 2. Why India is called the Land of Diversity? (Pg 152)
 3. Who controlled political affairs in medieval times? (Pg 152)
 4. Which Indian article guarantees the Right of Freedom of Religion? (Pg 152)
 5. Mention any one feature of Secular country. (Pg 152)
- Attempt quick revision in the book itself.
- Read through page numbers (153-155)
 1. What does true democracy call for? (Pg 153)
 2. Mention any one drawback when one religious group becomes majority. (Pg 153)
 3. Name two leaders who gave importance to secular outlook. (Pg 154)
 4. Why Americans enjoy the freedom to profess any religion? (Pg 155)
 5. Where does India differ from the USA in terms of Secularism? (Pg 155)
- Attempt quick revision in the book itself
- Do the Short answer question
- Do the Long answer questions.

Short answer questions :-

1. What is Secularism.

Ans : Secularism means non-interference or non-involvement of religion in matters relating to polity , society , education, etc.

2. What are the problems faced by the people of non-secular states?

Ans :

- Non-secular states are the ones that sponsor a state religion
- Here people are strictly and blindly following teachings of a particular religion
- Such a country divides its society
- People cannot lead a peaceful life in the society

3. What does Indian Constitution guarantee?

Ans : Indian Constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights

- To Freedom of Religion to all its citizens
- To preserve one’s culture as a fundamental right to the citizen

Long answer questions :

1. What will happen to a country without secularism. Explain briefly.

Ans –

- Oppression of the minority
- Once political power and religion becomes one , then power and resources are bound to be misused for the advantage and interest of the majority
- The minority will be unable to practice its religion
- Domination can lead to violence against the minority
- Dominant religion of one community over another leads to discrimination

**SOCIAL
STUDIES**

2. How is secularism in India different from that in America?

Ans – In America:

- There is no official state religion in America
- The Legislature cannot pass any law that restricts freedom of religion
- American Constitution strictly prohibits both state and religion from interfering in each other's affair

In India:

- If any religion is unjust towards the weaker section, the state has right to intervene
- The state keeps away from religious affairs of any community

Chapter 3 : Introduction to Access 2013

- Read the chapter thoroughly and learn and write all the tech terms given on page number 33, in your notebook.

Do all the objective type Question (Fill in the blanks, True and False & Choose the correct option) given in page no 34, in your Notebook.

Descriptive Type Questions:

1. Name the two view in Access that you can use to create a table. Which of these has more control over setting the properties.

Ans: In MS-Access We can create a table in the following view

- a. Datasheet View
- b. Design View

In Design view user have more control over setting the properties.

1. What are the two parts of the Design View window in Access?

Ans: The two parts of Design view are:

- a. Field Definition Grid: It allows us to specify field names and data types for the table. We can also give a description for each field, which is optional.
- b. Field Properties Pane: It allows us to enter more details for each field, like field size, validation rules, etc.

2. What are the two ways of assigning a primary key status to field?

Ans: Method 1:

- Select the field to be set as primary key.
- Click primary key in the Tools group on the Design tab.

Method 2:

- Right click the field selector of the column that will be the primary key.
- Select Primary key from the context menu.

3. What are the various ways to delete a field?

Ans: You can delete a field in three ways:

In the Field Definition Grid, Select the field by clicking the field selector and one of the following:

Method 1:

- Press Delete Key

COMPUTER

Method 2:

- Under Table Tools, on the Design tab, in the Tools group, click the Delete Rows button.

Method 3:

- Select the Delete Rows option in the context menu.

4. How will you rename a field?

Ans: We can change the name of a field by placing the cursor on the field and typing the new name.

5. What is Lookup field? How will you add the list of data to this field?

Ans:

Lookup:

A lookup field is a field with a list of values from which a user can choose the desired value. Rather than asking the user to type individual values, the system has the values appear in a drop-down list.

- If we want to add the field in the datasheet view, first click the field header and select Lookup & Relationship from the drop-down list that appear.

Chapter- 11 – Doctor’s Zone

Identify the correct answer: -

1. A doctor who deals with nerve disorders _____
2. A doctor who treats people with mental illness _____
3. A doctor who deals with the mental problems of women _____
4. A doctor who deals with pregnancy, child birth and care of mother _____
5. A scientific expert in the nature of disease whose duty is to carry out post-mortems _____
6. One who helps rehabilitation of patients to select activities and help them to function independently in everyday life _____
7. X-ray specialist who uses radiation to diagnose and treat diseases _____
8. A doctor who treats ear, nose and throat diseases _____
9. A doctor concerned with the study of the skin and treatment of its diseases _____
10. A doctor who is an eye specialist _____
11. A doctor who deals with teeth _____
12. A doctor who is connected with injuries and diseases of the bones and muscles _____
13. A doctor who specialises in diseases related to blood _____
14. A doctor who deals with the heart problems _____
15. A doctor who deals with kidney problems _____
16. A doctor who studies and cure diseases in the urinary system _____
17. A doctor who deals with the children's disease _____
18. A doctor who has studied about tumours and cures them _____

G.K

Chapter- 12 – Magical Touch of a Leaf

In the good old days people made use of nature to cure their diseases. Here we see the healing powers of some plants.

Guess the names of the leaves.

1. In the treatment of intestinal worms and diabetes we use _____
2. One is relieved from toothache by chewing the tender leaves _____
3. Diabetes is cured when these leaves are eaten _____
4. To heal skin ulcers and wounds we use _____
5. To clear eczema and dermatitis, we use _____
6. These leaves are used for common cold _____

7. These leaves are used for mumps, boils and carbuncles _____
8. Leaves of this vegetable are used for eczema and fungal skin infections _____
9. The leaves of these plants are used for chronic cold and bronchial blocks _____
10. The leaves are crushed and applied directly over wounds _____
11. Leaves of this plant are used for complaints of rheumatic arthritis _____
12. When one is affected with mumps these leaves are heated and applied over the affected area _____
13. The juice of these leaves is used as ear drops for ear infections _____
14. Tender leaves of this plant are eaten to get relief from cough, diarrhoea and diabetes _____
15. Leaves of these plants are crushed and applied for fungal skin infection, ringworm and eczema _____
16. When these leaves are cooked and eaten, it relieves one from asthma, rheumatism and hypertension _____
17. Leaves of this tree are boiled and taken as tea for night blindness _____
18. The leaves of this tree are eaten for varicose veins, piles and food poison _____
19. Leaves of this climber are chewed daily to ingest its juice and keep diseases like chikungunya, diabetes, arthritis and respiratory problems at bay. _____

Chapter- 13 – The Fields of Sciences

Science is a systematised knowledge based on observation, study and experimentation carried out to determine the nature or principles of what is being studied.

Identify the correct answer: -

1. The science of causation or origin _____
2. The study of grasses _____
3. The study of bacteria _____
4. The study of duration of life _____
5. The study of shells _____
6. The science of the nature of heavenly bodies _____
7. The study of crime and criminals _____
8. The study of insects _____
9. The study of animal behaviour _____
10. The study of old age _____
11. The study of birds _____
12. The study of fossils _____
13. The study of the bones _____
14. The science that deals with fruits and fruit growing _____
15. The study of algae _____
16. The study of earthquakes and related phenomena _____
17. The study of poisons _____
18. The study of viruses _____
19. The study of human society _____

SANSKRIT

पाठ – 6 स्वर सन्धि-वृद्धि, यण, अयादि (संस्कृत अभ्यासिनी पुस्तक)

[1] सन्धिवाले स्वरों को बताते हुए सन्धि करें।

(क) तव + एव = अ + ए =	ऐ	तवैव
(ख) गौ + अकः = ऐ + अ =	आय् अ	गायकः
(ग) पितृ + आज्ञा = ऋ + आ =	र् आ	पित्राज्ञा
(घ) इति + आह = इ + आ =	य् आ	इत्याह
(ङ) महा + औषधम् = आ+औ =	औ	महौषधम्
(च) पो + इत्रम् = ओ + इ =	अव् इ	पवित्रम्
(छ) अनु + अयः = उ + अ =	व् अ	अन्वयः
(ज) गीता + एव = आ + ए =	ऐ	गीतैव

[2] सन्धि विच्छेद करें ।

- (क) प्रत्येकम् = प्रति + एकम्
(ख) गुडौदनम् = गुड + ओदनम्
(ग) यद्यपि = यदि + अपि
(घ) नाविकः = नौ + इकः
(ङ) अन्वेषणम् = अनु + एषणम्
(च) मात्रादेशः = मातृ + आदेशः
(छ) नैव = ण + एव
(ज) यथोक्तम् = यथा + उक्तम्

[3] शब्द रूप लिखें । (अस्मद् - मैं)

	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	अहम्	आवाम्	वयम्
द्वितीया	माम्, मा	आवाम्, नौ	अस्मान्, नः
तृतीया	मया	आवाभ्याम्	अस्माभिः
चतुर्थी	मह्यम्, मे	आवाभ्यम्, नौ	अस्मभ्यम्, नः
पञ्चमी	मत्	आवाभ्याम्	अस्मत्
षष्ठी	मम, मे	आवयोः, नौ	अस्माकम्, नः
सप्तमी	मयि	आवयोः	अस्मासु

[4] पठ् और लिख् धातु के लट् और लङ् लकार के रूप लिखें :-

‘पठ्’ लट् लकार

	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथम पुरुष	पठति	पठतः	पठन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	पठसि	पठथः	पठथ
उत्तम पुरुष	पठामि	पठावः	पठामः

‘पठ्’ लङ् लकार

	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथम पुरुष	अपठत्	अपठताम्	अपठन्
मध्यम पुरुष	अपठः	अपठतम्	अपठत
उत्तम पुरुष	अपठम्	अपठाव	अपठाम

‘लिख्’ लट् लकार

	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथम पुरुष	लिखति	लिखतः	लिखन्ति
मध्यम पुरुष	लिखसि	लिखथः	लिखथ
उत्तम पुरुष	लिखामि	लिखावः	लिखामः

‘लिख्’ लङ् लकार

	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथम पुरुष	अलिखत्	अलिखताम्	अलिखन्
मध्यम पुरुष	अलिखः	अलिखतम्	अलिखत
उत्तम पुरुष	अलिखम्	अलिखाव	अलिखाम

4th Assignment 15/21

FLOWER (Pen-Line)

Using a fine liner pen, easily available in market, draw a picture with neither hard nor soft, neither narrower nor wider lines. Tone and form must be made with one unchanging type of line.



Sparse hatching



Dense hatching



Cross hatching

4th Assignment
Page no- 22
STD -8

The 'Grey' - the less darks that are made up of black lines by means of hatching. This picture is a study of an individual flower not a complete composition. The subject is presented as a vignette - an image without a defined edge.

DRAWING

Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics